Alexandria Advertiser AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. II.] MONDAY, AUGUST 16, 1802. [No. 520.

Sales by Auction.

On WEDNESDAY next,

At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Auction Room:—

Lisbon Wine in pipes,
Port Wine in quarter casks,
Rum in barrels,
Gin in ditto,
Molasses in hogsheads,
French Brandy in bbls,
Sugar in barrels,
Soap, Candles, and Chocolate in boxes,
Window Glass in ditto,
Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Souchong Teas in chests,
Glass Ware in lots,
Raisins in boxes,
1 Bale Corks,

Together with a large quantity of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are

Chintzes and Calicoes,
Dimities, Muslins, Cotton Hose,
White Jeans, Muslin Shawls, & Handkerchiefs,
Striped and chequered Jaconet Muslins,
Brown Platillas, Linen and Cotton Checks and Stripes, white and printed India Cottons, Cotton Shawls,
A quantity of Japanned Ware, and a number of other articles.

THOMAS MOORE,
August 14. Auctioneer.

Public Sale.

On TUESDAY,

At ten o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

Rum in hogsheads and barrels.
Whiskey in barrels,
Gin in casks and barrels,
Port wine in casks,
Molasses in hhds.
Sugar in hhds and bls.
White and brown soap in boxes,
Chocolate in boxes,
Coffee in tierces and bags,
Raisins in kegs and boxes.
Queens Ware in crates, handsomely assorted,

ALSO,

A variety of DRY GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Superfine cloth and Kersimeres,
Narrow Cloth, and Flannels,
Irish Linens, and Oznaburgs,
Sail duck of different qualities,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Cambrick and Cotton Shawls,
India Muslin and Table Cloaths,
Coloured threads and sowing silks,
Ribbons, Hats, and
A number of other articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER,
August 13 Vendue-Master.

The subscriber returns his sincere thanks to the public for past favors and respectfully solicits a continuance.

He has now on hand and offers for sale at his store in Prince-Street.
Holland gin, French brandy,
Jamaica Spirits,
Cherry bounce, made in the year 1800,
Green Coffee, Teas,
Loaf and brown sugars,
Crockery ware, &c.

Also, quantity of fresh

Lisbon Lemons and Limes,
Soft shelled almonds,
Filberts, prunes, olives, capers,
Tamarinds, fresh sallad oil,
Excellent New-York cheese,
And salt-petred bacon, direct from Smithfield.

THOMAS SIMMS.
June 19. d

JUST RECEIVED,

A QUANTITY OF FRESH

Lemons and Limes,

which will be disposed of by the box or barrel on reasonable terms.

ABEL WILLIS.

1,000 lbs. BEST
CHEWING TOBACCO,
For sale by
R. B. JAMESSON.
August 12. d10t

Public Sale.

Will be sold to the highest bidder, for ready money, on SATURDAY the 28th day of August next, on the premises,

Sixty Acres of LAND,

near the old Court-House, in Fairfax county and adjoining the lands of Wm. DENEALE and HENRY GUNNELL; this land is of good quality, and produces good corn and wheat, and is sold by virtue of a deed of trust from Edward Adams and Jemima his wife to me, to satisfy a debt due from the said Edward Adams to William Deneale, amounting to £70, with interest from 17th June, 1799.

JAMES WILEY, Trustee.
July 23. d

FRESH FRUIT,

Just received and for sale by the subscriber;

ALSO,

Good New-York Cheese, by the quantity,
Almonds by the Frail,
Jar Raisins,
Spanish Segars,
Mountain Wine by the qr. cask,
With a general assortment of groceries.

LIKEWISE,

A variety of DRY GOODS, which he will dispose of at prime cost, as he wishes to sell off his present stock, it will be an object worth his customer's attention.

JOSEPH DYSON.
July 31. d

FOR SALE.

The time of a Negro Girl, about 15 years of age. She has got about 13 years to serve, and has been accustomed to house work.

Enquire of the Printer.
July 24. d

SPRING GOODS.

WILLIAM OXLEY

Has received per the Paul Seiman, via Baltimore, and Union, capt. Woodhouse, from London,

A supply of suitable GOODS for the season, which are now opening and will be sold low by the package or piece, and he is in daily expectation of receiving further supplies.

N. B. He has also for sale, China in boxes and Sadlery.
May 19. d

A Cook Wanted

In a private family—either to purchase or hire. A young man will be preferred. Enquire of the Printer.
July 24. d

SPRING GOODS.

JOSEPH RIDDLE & Co.

Have imported in the brig Union, captain Woodhouse, from London, a general assortment of goods suitable for the present season, which they offer for sale on reasonable terms, by the piece or package.
May 18. d

FOR SALE,

21 Tierces Bottled Porter—
London Brown Stout,
10 Quarter casks Port Wine, and a quantity of Liverpool and Lisbon Salt; low for cash or approved paper.

Wm. HODGSON.
July 2. d

JUST RECEIVED

And for sale, at this office—The several

ACTS of CONGRESS,

CONCERNING THE

District of Columbia;

Passed at the second session of the sixth, and the first session of the seventh Congress of the United States——price 12½ cents.

FIRST NOTICE.

In the case of Isaac M'Pherson a Bankrupt.

WHEREAS a commission of bankruptcy founded upon the act of the Congress of the United States, passed on the 4th day of April, 1800, entitled "an act to establish an uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," has been awarded and issued against Isaac M'Pherson, of the county of Prince William, merchant and miller, and he being declared a bankrupt, is hereby required to surrender himself to the commissioners in the said commission named, or a major part of them, on the 10th and 14th days of August next, and on Friday, the 27th day of the same month, at the Eagle Tavern in the city of Richmond, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of each day, and make a full discovery and disclosure of his estate & effects; when and where his creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts, and at the second sitting to chuse assignees; & at the last sitting the said bankrupt is required to finish his examination, and the creditors are to assent to or dissent from the allowance of his certificate. All persons indebted to the said bankrupt, or that have any of his effects, are not to pay or deliver the same but to whom the commissioners shall appoint.

ROBERT BROOKE,
Secretary to the Commissioners.
Richmond, July 26. d28t‡

Lands in Kentucky.

To be sold by Public Sale at the Tontine Coffee-Room, New York, on the 2d day of December next, at 12 o'clock, noon.

Eleven thousand acres of land in one or more lots; laying in the county of Fayette, state of Kentucky about 30 miles from Lexington and Frankfort, 20 miles south east of the Ohio River and adjacent to the public road between the two Maima Rivers and several rising settlements. The soil generally good, well watered and timber of various descriptions.

These lands within 15 miles of Main Lecking and Kentucky rivers, both navigable two to three hundred miles above the extremity of the lands.

Also,

To be sold at the same time and place as the above, *another TRACT of LAND* of nine thousand acres, in one or more lots, in the county of Fayette, state of Kentucky, nearly the same distance from Lexington, Frankfort and the Ohio Rivers, as the foregoing tract, and lays between the former and Main Lecking river, distant from the latter only a few miles.

The soil is in general good, well watered and timber of different kinds, and as the former tract, in the neighborhood of the settled parts of Kentucky, and opposite a Jersey settlement. The grants by Edmund Randolph, Esq. in 1787 and 1788, and the title deeds are clear and indisputable.

As these lands are to be disposed of for behalf of creditors, they will be positively sold to the highest bidder, for approved notes at two and three months.

Capt. Fowler or Mr. James Masterson of Lexington; Mr. George Brook, Clerk of Woodford county; or major John Lee near Frankfort will point out the lands. For further information and an accurate plan of the lands, apply to John & Charles Wilkes Esqrs. or Lewis Simond Esq. New York, or to Mr. Brown, Dumfries, Virginia.

July 30. d

FOR SALE,

AT THE SUBSCRIBERS' WHARF,

70 tons Plaister,
10 hhds. 3d and 4th proof Rum,
5 ditto Molasses,
5 ditto Sugars,
150 bbls. first quality Herrings,
20 ditto Pork.

RICKETTS, NEWTON, & Co.
June 25. d

NOTICE.

Whereas a certain Daniel Bishop obtained from me a *Note of Hand* for twenty five dollars, one half of which is payable on the first day of October next, the other half on the 20th of January next, the consideration being for the hire of a Negro, whose service I am deprived of by the owner of said negro; all persons are therefore cautioned not to take any assignment on said note, as I am determined not to pay it.

JOHN POTTON,
August 14. d3t‡

JANNEY & PATON,

Have received, and offer for sale,

Catalonia wine in hhds. & quarter casks
Jamaica, Antigua, Grenada, St. Kitts, St. Vincents and Barbadoes—rum in hhds.
Loaf and Lump Sugar, of the first quality,
Muscovado Sugar in hhds.
350 Bbls. Statia do.
Havannah Molasses in Hhds.
Havannah white and brown Sugars, in Boxes and Bbls.
Soap and Candles in Boxes,
Sweet Oil in do.
Raisins in Boxes and Kegs,
Pepper and Coffee in Bags.

A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF SHOES,

—Consisting of—

Mens' Calf in Trunks,
Ladies' Kid and Morocco do. in Boxes,

EAST INDIA GOODS, viz.

Nankeens, Baftas, Mamoody's Gurrahs, Guzinahs, Cassahs, Moharags, Ginges, Stripes, and one bale of handsome Deiorsoy.

ALSO

Ravens and Russia Duck and Sheetings by the piece or bale, and two bales fine Russia Osnaburgs.

A complete assortment of Russia and New-England Cordage, and one 8½ inch Cable 70 fathoms long.——A small quantity of Upper Leather.

June 23. d

John Gardner Ladd

Has lately received for sale at his Warehouse, Prince street Wharf,

Russia Sheetings,
Russia and Ravens Duck } per bale or piece,
And India Cotton

German Linens and one trunk sewing Silks and Ribbons,
A few pair handsome Looking Glasses in gilt and mahogany frames,
Two bales of Paper Hangings,
A great variety of mens, womens and childrens' shoes, coarse and fine,
Hyson,
Young Hyson and } *TEAS,*
Souchong
Tea table setts of China in boxes,
Cotton, wool and playing Cards,
Holland and country Gin of the best quality in pipes,
W. India, and N. Eagland Rum, } in hhds and bls.
Molasses & Sugars
Coffee in bags,
Spinning Cotton,
Butter in firkins,
Beef and Pork in bls. and half bls,
Spermaceti and tallow Candles,
White and brown Soap,
Chocolate of the best and common sort,
Cheese of an extraordinary fine quality,
Shad, Herrings and dried Cod Fish,
A quantity of red Sorl Leather,
Fresh Raisins and Figs in casks,
Lemons in boxes,
Pepper, Allspice, Nutmegs, Almonds, and a small quantity of fresh Hops, &c.

Also,

About 30 tons of Lignumvitæ.

May 13. d

JUST RECEIVED,

A QUANTITY OF FRESH

LEMONS AND LIMES,

which will be disposed of by the box or barrel on reasonable terms, by

THOS. SIMMS.
July 30. d

FROM THE (RICHMOND) RECORDER.

REPUBLICAN FINANCE;
OR
A NEW WAY TO PAY OFF OLD DEBTS.

From the Wilmington Mirror.

PUBLIC DEBT.

Unredeemed principal on the 1st of January, 1801, 80,161,207 60
Unredeemed principal on the 1st of January, 1802, 77,881,890 29
Treasury Department,
Register's Office, Dec. 12, 1801,
JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

Thus it appears from the testimony of a federal legislature, that since Mr. Jefferson came into office, the national debt has been diminished 2,259,317 dolls. and 31 cents.

Whilst he has also relieved us from all odious oppressive internal taxation.

Must not these facts diffuse a general joy over the country?

A federal secretary of the treasury, in a letter to the committee of ways and means, dated 22d of January, 1800, states that "the principal of the debt of "the United States had increased since "the establishment of the present govern-"ment, the sum of 1,516,338 dolls. and "50 cents."

This, it will be remembered, was after twelve years of peace.

In less than one year, president Jefferson's wise and frugal measures have decreased it nearly *three millions.*

These things, fellow citizens, are worthy your attentive and serious consideration——they are

STUBBORN FACTS.

THIS piece has been transplanted into Smith's National Intelligencer, that copious fountain head of *Jeffersonian* misrepresentations. A few additional *facts*, which are quite as *stubborn* as the foregoing, remain to be annexed to the list. FACT FIRST. It is here said that, in the first twelve years of the federal government, fifteen hundred thousand dollars had been added to the public debt. But it will be remembered that these were *not* years of *peace;* but of almost perpetual *war.* The war with the North Western tribes broke out in 1790, and a peace was not signed until August 3d, 1795. This contest lasted for five years. It cost five or six millions. The United States *bought* a peace from the savages, by giving twenty thousand dollars worth of goods in hand; and by pledging themselves to pay nine thousand five hundred dollars worth of goods *per annum,* forever. It is long since the Algerine business had cost seventeen hundred thousand dollars; as has already been proved in this paper. Preparations for a French war cost several millions of dollars. The Western expedition cost thirteen hundred thousand dollars, or some such sum; and the hot water insurrection of Northampton, eigty thousand. The French and British piracies deprived this country of many millions of impost, that would otherwise have been poured in the federal treasury.

TWELVE YEARS OF PEACE! Smith might as well have said that we had twelve years of inceſſant rain, or twelve years of thunder and lightning, or twelve years of an earthquake! This single affirmation, this audacious, this more than common falsehood, must of itself, be sufficient, with every man of candor, to ascertain the genuine character of the National Intelligencer, that favorite organ of presidential imposture.

FACT SECOND. This writer has grosly contradicted himself. In his paragraph, *Citizen Stubborn Facts* tells us that the national debt has been diminished by the sum of two millions two hundred and sixty thousand dollars. But, in his conclusion, the reduction is mounted up to *nearly* three millions; when, by his own account, there is a deficiency of *seven hundred and forty thousand dollars.*—— Whenever Samuel Smith can prove that *twenty two and an half make* NEARLY *thirty,* then, and not till then, shall we believe that he is an editor of independence and veracity.

FACT THIRD. If Mr. Jefferson has paid off two or three millions of dollars of public debt, he did so with the money, which *the preceding administration had collected in the treasury.* To ascribe the merit of this discharge to *him,* is just as it were to confound Napier, who discovered Logarithms, or Columbus, who discovered America, with the mathematician, or the mariner, who, at this day, makes use of their discoveries. If Adams had not saved that money, Jefferson could not have paid it off.

Men of Virginia! You have been too much accustomed to hear only one side of a question. We are not launching into an wholesale defence of John Adams; nor a pell mell reprobation of Jefferson. We barely tell you truths, which to receive credit, require only to be repeated. It was the not *wise* and *frugal* measures of Jefferson, which put it in his power to discharge this debt. The taxes, and the loan of five millions, had filled the treasury.

FACT FOURTH. As to the repeal of *all odious internal taxation,* the stamp duty and excise were bad enough. We are extremely glad that they have been repealed. But as for the repeal of great part of a *million of dollars* of taxes, Mr. Jefferson should have rounded the system by repealing the national debt; to which his British convention has added the petty sum of SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS STERLING.

How is the *principal* of the public debt to be discharged, when you have repealed those very taxes which were found necessary for paying the *interest* of it? No wilderness of words can drown the voice of this direct appeal to common sense. Smith says that, in twelve years of *peace,* only fifteen hundred thousand dollars of debt were paid off. If these had really been years of peace, as most assuredly they were *not,* then it would have been just so much the worse for Smith's arguments. If twelve years of peace, and of taxes, which were constantly growing more heavy, if all these could discharge only *fifteen hundred thousand dollars,* can any body believe that the remainder, that SEVENTY EIGHT MILLIONS, were ever to be cleared off; or that three millions could be discharged by the wisdom and œconomy of a *single* year? The thing is absurd.

We are surprised that the stock-holders do not take notice of this repeal; and adopt some effective measures to check its consequences. The first and most obvious measure would be to sound *a reasonable alarm to the people.* We are no sanguine admirers of the national debt; of the manner in which it was contracted or of those heroes of stock jobbing, who grasped the greater part of it. But perhaps it is better that we should continue to pay the interest of a bloated swindling debt, than to break up the federal government, and then begin to break each others heads. If the subject could be correctly explained to the country, there is among us, a body of citizens abundantly powerful for sending Mr. Jefferson home to forge nails, and to sow turnips, at Monticello. It is not here said that such a measure should be embraced. We only say that it may possibly happen; and that, if we can be sure of finding a better man to fill his place, it ought to happen. We only say, that no part of his good fame can be reasonably founded upon this indiscriminate repeal of taxes; and this at the moment when he has been just adding six hundred thousand pounds sterling to the public debt. Two millions six hundred and sixty-six thousand dollars must be discharged immediately, by three annual instalments. This will afford a comprehensive field for the consumption of *republican savings;* although some of the internal taxes had still been exacted.

If the United States were to have a sudden misunderstanding with France, or England, a sum of money would instantly be wanted, to prepare for defence. In such a matter, five million of dollars would go but a short way; and where can you get them, either at eight or sixteen, or thirty per cent? No man will advance a shilling, till you can shew him taxes sufficient for disbursing the interest of the loan. This can only be done by once more imposing those taxes, which have been repealed. The confusion resulting from such a chasm would reduce public credit to the brink of destruction. This is the opinion of the vice president, as attested in some late newspapers. Mr. Burr appears to be right. The republicans boast that they have reduced the public expences by three hundred thousand dollars more than the produce of all the taxes which have been repealed. Hence, they infer, that, in spite of the repeal, the government is richer and stronger than it formerly was to the amount of three hundred thousand dollars per annum.

You shall have it so. But then twenty six hundred and sixty six thousand dollars have been subjoined to the national debt. For this sum, no previous provision had been made. It came not within any one of the estimates either of Hamilton, of Wolcott, or of Gallatin. It stands quite aloof and distinct from your seventy-eight millions of dollars of former debt. This sum at once anticipates and absorbs, for ten years to come, and upwards, all your boasted overplus of three hundred thousand dollars *per annum.* Money must be raised to pay these six hundred thousand pounds; an interest must be paid for that loan, while seven, or eight, or nine years of your annual republican overplus, remains in the purses of the people.

It is said, indeed, that Gallatin is to vanquish this difficulty. He is to raise a monument of this talents as a financier, and of his sagacity as a political prophet. He is to discharge these six hundred thousand pounds sterling without a fresh loan, without putting a fresh tax upon the shoulders of the people. The newspapers report that he is to perform these wonders by selling the government shares in the bank of the United States.

We cannot believe this report, for several reasons. The scheme would be at once desperate and ridiculous. It would demonstrate a miserable extinction of resources. It would never approach to an accomplishment of the proposed end. Besides all this, it would produce various unhappy consequences. We beg your special attention. We are not going to load Mr. Gallatin with a bushel of nick names. We are not to discharge a volley of unattested affirmations, of which most people cannot tell whether to believe them or not. We are only going to state a few plain confessed facts, that will ascertain the wildness of such a scheme, and which make us believe that it cannot be in agitation, at this time.

The capital of the bank of the United States amounts to ten millions of dollars. Of this, government holds two millions. But before they could buy these shares, they were obliged to borrow two millions from that very bank in order to pay for them. During these twelve years, therefore, they have been paying an interest of six per cent. for the two millions of dollars. They have been receiving at the same time, eight per cent. as partners in the firm. The interest came to an hundred and twenty thousand dollars, and the dividend to an hundred and sixty thousand. Thus government gained forty thousand dollars per annum. If these shares are to be sold, the bank will take care to be satisfied, in the first place, for the loan of two millions. The discharge of so great a sum puts almost an end to the story. But even if five hundred thousand dollars can be gained by the sale, they are obtained much upon the same principle of an eight per cent loan. You sell a stock, which produces eight per cent. You sell it in order to discharge a debt, because you cannot borrow at six per cent. a sum sufficient to discharge it. At the same time, you display to the world the penult extinction of your financial resources. You expose government to the disrespect of the powers of Europe. You forfeit all influence over the bank, a matter of serious importance. On this account we say that the proposal for selling these shares would be at once desperate and ridiculous. It would cast away character without obtaining the object of the sacrifice. It would be like the prudence of a spendthrift, who provides for his tavern bill by the sale of his plantation.

We have only newspaper authority for stating that the sale of these bank shares is at present in contemplation. Perhaps the constitution would not vindicate so strong a step. This indeed would be an obstacle of small importance. Both parties have separately, or collectively, broke that paper an hundred and fifty times over. Many scruples upon such a head cannot be expected from the President. Mr. Jefferson has told us "that the *bank* & the *public* "*funds* are establishments invented with "*views of corruption;* and to assimulate "us to the British model in its *corrupt* "*parts.*"

We return to fact the fourth. The writer enquires if the repeal of these taxes *must not diffuse a general joy over the country?* Time alone can prove what sort of foundation there is is for such joy. Congress have past "an act to provide for the redemption of the "whole public debt." Mr. Stratton affirms, & with every appearance of justice, that this act provides not for its *redemption,* but for its *continuation.* The abrupt repeal of so many taxes goes far to provide for its *extinction.* On this point, we formerly passed a slight opinion. It seems to have harmonized with the public judgment, for the piece has been reprinted in at least twenty newspapers. By the way, when such a racket is made about economy, why have not congress reduced the stipend of the president to six thousand dollars; and why have they not directed him to pay rent for a house, which was built for his service, at a most exorbitant expence, and by an express breach of the constitution?

BOSTON, August 7.

Last evening arrived, ship Iris, captain Conway, 176 days from St. Petersburgh. Spoke nothing. We were obligingly favored with a list of vessels which had passed the sound before the 30th May; the following we believe have not been mentioned, viz. Columbia, Trefrey, from Marblehead; Lydia, Manson, from New-York; Active Delano, of New-Bedford; Aurora, Putman, of Salem.

Capt. May sailed from Gibraltar in co. with the frigate Chesapeak, Commodore Morris, for Tangiers; ship ———, Anderson, of Philadelphia, for London; Venilla, Glover, of Boston, for Liverpool; Chance, Davis, of Philadelphia for Cadiz; Fair Manhattan, Symes, from New-York; and a brig from Trieste for Balt. Spoke July 22, schr. Ducky Jando, from Penobscot, for Martinique. July 31, ship Brutus, 10 days from N. York on a whaling voyage.

The Light-House on Faulkner's Island was lighted on the 30 ult.

The Triton, Powell, from Boston, to Bristol, foundered the 13th May, 10 leagues West of Scilly. The captain, mate and four men drowned; three saved, and arrived at Scilly.

August 9.

Extract of a letter from Newburyport, August 6th.

"The removal of Mr. Tyng is sensibly felt by all classes of people here, whether friends to the former or present administration.

"In the faithful discharge of the duties of his office, he has given the most complete satisfaction, induced a cheerful and punctual compliance with the requisites of government—not a cent of which has been lost since his collectorship, and possessing strict rectitude, with every praise worthy disposition, no man can be more universally beloved and respected as a citizen. A remonstrance will be forwarded to the executive, which I hope will be effectual, being parts and not inconsiderable aids to the support of our government, will I think, ensure it a merited attention."

A correct and elegant writer, in the Portsmouth Oracle, calls upon the republican federalists of New-England, to "explain to their less informed neighbours the tendency of the late act of Congress—that while the taxes placed by the (federalists) on the luxuries of life, such as pleasure carriages, Refined Sugars, Whiskey, &c. are taken off; that those on the "necessaries," such as Salt, Tea, Brown Sugar and Coffee, are continued and as high as ever. Let them reflect that these taxes were laid to support government, and pay off "THE WHOLE PUBLIC DEBT;" and that the common sense of the country has been insulted by the introduction & passing of a bill through congress, entitled, a bill to pay off the whole National Debt, while in fact it only empowered the secretary of the treasury, Mr. Gallatin, (a foreigner, Genevan, who fomented the Pennsylvania insurrection, and who was pardoned by general Washington) to negociate, thro' expensive agencies, for the placing the debt in the hands of merchants and speculators, still to remain good against the United States. That the independence of the Judiciary System, the third grand doric column of the federal dome, has been prostrated, and is at the mercy of the predominating party, and no check is now left against their acts, however rash, and unconstitutional, but in the good sense, sound morality and steady habits of our countrymen."

NEW-YORK, August 11.

This day arrived, the schooner Only Daughter, Littlefield, in sixteen days from Martinique. Left schooner Susan, Terrel, of New-York; brig Echo, Webb, of do. schr. Jane, Tompkins, of do. schr, Polly, May, of do. The schr. ———, Shackford, of New-York, sailed for St. Thomas the 25th July. Spoke, July 28, lat. 18, 40, long. 64, 40, the brig Sally, 3 days from New-York for Aux-Cayes: August 5, a brig from St. Kitts for Balti-

more. Flour 10, beef 16, and pork 18 dollars a barrel.

Same day, the schr. Sally, Pease, of Boston, in 20 days from Guadaloupe.—Spoke in lat. 75, 30, long. 34, the ship Dauphine, 2 days from Savannah for Liverpool. The Island tolerably tranquil—about 400 negroes were still in the woods; whom the French were trying to starve out. Pelage had been sent to France on board of a frigate for trial. The blacks who had been taken were sent to the Saints, where they were to remain till otherwise disposed of. Flour was 14, beef 15, and pork 20 dollars.

August 13.

Yesterday morning two other French frigates anchored within the Hook. The frigate La Consolante, which arrived at the quarantine ground on Tuesday last, we are informed, comes up to town this morning. She has on board 300 black Prisoners, taken at Guadaloupe; and it is said, the other frigates have also black Prisoners on board. Two other French frigates are expected in this port; and others will rendezvous at different American ports during the hurricane months in the West Indies.

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Letters received in this city yesterday from Havanna mention that the Intendant still continued in confinement in the Moro by order of the Governor; and that flour was selling at the Havanna for thirty dollars per barrel.

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Arrived yesterday, the ship Orlando, Marschalk, from Amsterdam. Left the Texel, June 12, in co. with the ship Belvidere, Dawson, for Philadelphia; and June 18, off the Orkneys, parted from her. Spoke, June 19, in lat. 60, 21, long. 3, 30, ship Trent, from Boston, for Amsterdam. July 23, in lat. 45, 10, long. 46, brig John and Edward, from Boston for Liverpool. *Left at Amsterdam*, the ship Devotion, of Philadelphia; brig Mary, Miller; schr. Intrepid, Odlin; ship Washington, Liddle; Osiris, Cottle, and Josiah Collins, Dalton, all of New York; ship Carlisle, Gibson, of Baltimore; ship William, Picket, of Newburyport; Essex, Parson; brig Mary, Jenkins; and brig Robert, Stone, all of do; ship Boston, Salters, of Boston; ship Susan and Eliza, Grice, of Gloucester; ship Mary, Landen, of Salem. The brigs Dispatch, Johnson, and Amiable Matilda, Depeyster, arrived in the Texel June 6 from New York—same day, the brig John and Joseph, from Baltimore. The ship Hunter, arrived in the Texel June 11, from St. Thomas. The ship Cheeseman, from New-York, arrived in the Texel.

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IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

Among the arts and sciences none is of more confessed importance to a commercial nation than that of navigation. Although both the theory and practice of this science have within the period of one century been carried to a degree of prefection which the human intellect could hardly be supposed capable of producing, yet there still remained particular problems for the ingenuity of the Mathematician to accomplish.—The most important of these was tables having the latitude sailed from, with the course and distance sailed which would give the ship's latitude & longitude by inspection, independent either of plain middle latitude or Mercator's sailing, and without any kind of calculation whatever. It is therefore with peculiar satisfaction that I inform the public Tables of this description are now constructing by Mr. George Faron teacher of Mathematics in New-York; which will also shew by inspection the exact bearing and distance of any two places whose latitudes and longitudes are known.

A FRIEND TO SCIENCE.

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The following letter will doubtless receive an insertion in the several Newspapers in the United States. It was not without much regret we once saw the slander which is here meant to be destroyed, find its way to one of our most respectable public prints, from the *Anti-Jacobin Review*—a work of great literary merit, but in whatever relates to this country discoloured with gross unjustifiable misrepresentation.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EVENING POST.

New-York, August 10, 1802.

SIR,

Finding that a story long since propogated under circumstances, which it was expected would soon consign it to oblivion, (and by which I have been complimented at the expence of Generals Washington and La Fayette) has of late been revived and has acquired a degree of importance by being repeated in different publications as well in Europe as America—it becomes a duty to counteract it currency and influence by an explicit disavowal.

The story imports in substance, that General La Fayette, with the approbation and connivance of General Washington, ordered me, as the officer who was to command the attack on a British redoubt, in the course of the siege of York-Town, to put to death all those of the enemy who should happen to be taken in the redoubt; and that through motives of humanity I forbore to execute the order.

Positively and unequivocally I declare, that no such nor similar order, nor any intimation nor hint resembling it, was ever by me received or understood to have been given.

It is needless to enter into an explanation of some occurrences on the occasion alluded to, which may be conjectured to have given rise to the calumny. It is enough to say that they were entirely unconnected with any act of either of the Generals who have been accused.

With esteem, I am, Sir, your obedient servant, A. HAMILTON.

Alexandria Advertiser.

MONDAY, AUGUST 16.

The following appears to me to be so striking a character of a neighbor of mine, that I cannot resist the propensity I have to give it a place in my paper.

The pliancy of democratic editors, and the facility with which they accommodate themselves to existing circumstances is most astonishing—But lately, there were no means however base and detestable which falsehood and detraction could suggest to a malignant heart, which were not called in to aid in the pious work of destroying the confidence of the people in our rulers. Of this the polluted columns of the Democratic papers furnish abundant evidence. Point us out the individual who shared in the federal administration, and whose sentiments were accordant with it, however obscure his rank, who was not in some form or other, assailed by the foul breath of calumny. Who had the hardihood to pronounce, *even* immortal Washington, a Traitor and a Tyrant? To charge him with having perpetrated every crime which has ever blackened the annals of meanness or depravity? Credulity herself may be staggered, but it was the very men who now affect to make it a virtue to speak respectfully of rulers. Having succeeded by *look and by crook*, in getting into power the men who may delight to *profit* them, they have become forsooth mighty sticklers for the sacred, the inviolable majesty of office.

One of this accommodating gentry, lately had the assurance, unblushingly! no, decency must have exacted the tribute of a *blush*, to offer as a proof of his republicanism, that he had a religious regard to that sacred injunction, "thou shalt not speak evil of the rulers of thy people." Are not our present rulers indebted to this very "evil speaking" for their elevation to office? Did not Mr. Jefferson, "the man of the people," the *pure* the *virtuous* Mr. Jefferson himself, pay one hundred dollars to one of these democratic editors for writing a libel on his competitor for office—a libel, for which Callender, the instrument of this detestable baseness, was sentenced by a court of justice, to make atonement by fine and imprisonment: The people cannot be at a loss for the motives of such men.

Poughkeepsie Journal.

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EXECUTIVE CUNNING, or DIPLOMATIC DEXTERITY.

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The prevailing party are well aware that the continuation of their power and influence depends altogether upon the continuation of the deception which brought them in. It is of great consequence that the governors of the different states should be of the *right sort*.

In Pennsylvania, the same person can be re-elected. Thomas M'Kean is the present governor. *His* powers are very great, and they are exercised to the utmost extent. *He* is of course a candidate for the election. *He* is obnoxious to every federalist, and almost to every man of decent manners. *He* is very disagreeable to many of the republicans. These two circumstances were about to produce an opposition from General Muhlenburg. This gentleman's popularity among the Germans, his personal respectability, and excellent private character, made him extremely formidable to M'Kean. There remained but a single alternative, and that was to get clear of General Muhlenburg. This it seems is accomplished by the president of the U. States by obtaining from Mr. George Latimer the office of Collector of the Port of Philadelphia, and giving the appointment to general Muhlenburg.—there is no other person among the republicans from whom M'Kean has any thing to fear. The election will then depend upon the numbers which the opposite parties can count. Senator Ross, one of the persons who was selected by Duane, as a proper subject for Aurora lies, is M'Kean is opponent. If Mr. Ross's conduct and character are as fair, and will bear as good an investigation in all other things as it has done in the case now alluded to, it is to be hoped that he may succeed.

The president has played another part of the same tune in Virginia. The constitutional term of Mr. Monroe will expire in a few months. It is of great importance to get a successor to suit the views of the president. A year ago it was tho't that Mr. Giles could not be opposed by any body with the least prospect of success. The community were led astray by an *ignis fatuus*; the people were deluded by designs, which they did not suspect, and were not prepared to expose. While Mr. Giles was a clamorous member of Congress, nothing extraordinary was feared from him. The probability of his being governor of this state has roused the dormant, the slumbering energies of honest and virtuous patriotism. Good men of both parties contemplate such an event with horror. They consider the respectability of the state upon the totter. In this general temper of discontent which is extended to every federalist, and takes in a great many of the other party!; the name of Mr. John Page has been mentioned as a candidate. There is an universal sentiment in favor of Mr. Page's election. Such is the excellent and amiable deportment of this virtuous, candid, upright man, that his election would be a great step towards healing the disturbances which have been produced by the factious. Every man who wishes to see social harmony, instead of factious discord, looked to the election of Mr. Page with joy. But short and transitory has been this joy. The President has all at once discovered that Col. William Heth ought to be removed from his office of collector, and that Mr. Page ought to have it. If Mr. Page goes into that office, the president, no doubt, thinks that Mr. Giles is sure of being elected governor. It is not necessary at this place to say any thing concerning Col. Heth, except that there is not the shadow of complaint against him.

People of Virginia! members of assembly! Awake, arise, or be forever fallen! Do you mean to tolerate and give countenance to such bare faced imposture? Do you mean to stand by and see *the man who you have delighted to honor*, bartering away your best privileges that he may perpetuate his own illgotten power? Do you mean to see every thing which is valuable and desirable prostituted to the will, the humor, the ambition of a few intriguers? Do you mean to permit Mr. Jefferson to barter away the honors and advantages of his high office, to promote the particular interests of a few individuals? Do you mean to make William Bnrach Giles your chief magistrate? I answer involuntarily, surely this cannot, must not be. The power of Mr. Jefferson, considering the purposes to which it is used, is by far too great. To make Mr. Giles governor of Virginia, is in fact giving the office to Jefferson himself. BUCKSKIN.

(Vir. Gaz.

—

PORT OF ALEXANDRIA.

THE Mayor and Commonality, having received information of the prevalence of a malignant and contagious fever in the city of Philadelphia and in the island of St. Domingo; and as there is also reason to apprehend the existence of a similar disease in others of the West-India Islands, they have directed the quarantine laws to be forthwith put in force towards all vessels coming from either of the aforesaid places.—I do therefore hereby direct, that all vessels coming from the said city of Philadelphia or any of the said islands be brought to anchor at the Fort for examination, and that while there, no persons be permitted to come on shore, or go on board any other vessel. All pilots and masters will govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand, as Superintendant of Quarantine for the Port of Alexandria, the 11th day of August, 1802.

ELISHA C. DICK.

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NOTICE.

☞ *A stated meeting of the* St. ANDREW'S SOCIETY *will be held at Gadsby's tavern, on Tuesday the 17th inst. at 7 o'clock, P. M.*

By order of the President,

A. HENDERSON, Sec'y.

Aug. 14.

—

Public Sale.

To-morrow at 10 o'clock will be sold at the Vendue-Store.

10 Hhds. West-India Rum,

Some elegant PRINTS in GILT FRAMES,

Fashionable Rush Bottom'd CHAIRS, &c.

P. G. MARSTELLER,

August 16. *Vendue-Master.*

—

GLEBE LANDS *For Sale.*

In consequence of a power vested in the overseers of the poor, for selling the Glebe Lands in each parish, the overseers of the Poor for the county of Loudoun, will proceed to sell on the 22d of September next, on the premises, on a credit of twelve months, to the highest bidder, the GLEBE LAND belonging to the parish of Cameron; and on the 29th of said month they will sell on the same terms the Glebe Landsbelonging to the parish of Shelburne.

N. B. The lands will either be sold in lots or altogether, as may best suit the purchasers.

On Monday the 6th of September the overseers of the poor for the said county will meet at the Poor House, at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of contracting with some suitable person to take charge of the poor for the ensuing year.

Loudoun County, August 16. d3w

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Alexandria Theatre.

The managress anxious for the public gratification, respectfully informs, that, Mr. COOPER, of the New-York Theatre, will perform for a few evenings only, and that for the short remainder of the season, several new pieces are in preparation; among which, the favorite Comedy of the "*Poor Gentleman*, and an alteration of the celebrated Pantomine of "*Obi or Three Fingered Jack*," as performed at the Baltimore Theatre, will be first presented.

TO-MORROW EVENING

Will be performed

Shakespeare's TRAGEDY of

King Richard the 3d.

The part of Richard, by Mr. COOPER.

To which will be added, (for the first time in this Theatre, a Farce, called

THE

WAGS OF WINDSOR;

OR

MAN OF ALL TRADES.

August 16.

—

Stop the Runaway!

TWENTY DOLLARS will be given as a reward by the subscribers, for securing JOHN CORRAN, an indented apprentice to the Book-printing business, who absconded last night the 10th inst. He is an Irish lad, 18 years of age, stout built, round shouldered, about 5 feet 4 inches high, jet black hair, brown eyes, face a little freckled. He has taken all his good clothing with him, in a bag on which is marked in black letters his name; as his clothing consisted of a variety, he will probably change the same often to prevent detection. He has been upwards of 2 years at the business, and it may be proper to remark, that as a *compositor* he was slow, awkward and incorrect, but in the capacity of *press-man*, he displayed much improvement in the *art*.

As he has in all respects been treated well, we solicit every printer, whether employer or journeyman, to assist in detecting him, for which the above reward will be paid with reasonable charges if brought home.

WARNER and HANNA.

Baltimore, August 11. [16] 3t

SAMUEL BISHOP,

BOOKSELLER, & STATIONER

Respectfully informs the Public that he has received from Lee & Co's Patent and Family Medicine Store, Baltimore, a fresh assortment of the following

Valuable Medicines,

Which are in high esteem and general use throughout the United States, many of them being sold cheaper than the drugs of which they are compounded, could be purchased at a retail Store.

☞ TAKE NOTICE,

That S. Bishop is appointed the ONLY *Agent for Alexandria.*

Dr. HAMILTON's ELIXIR,

A sovereign remedy for Colds, Obstinate Coughs, Asthmas, Catarrhs, Sore Throats, and Approaching Consumptions.

To parents who may have children afflicted with the HOOPING COUGH.

This discovery is of the first magnitude, as it is an immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable—the Elixir is so perfectly agreeable and the dose so small, that no difficulty arises in taking it.

From LUTHER MARTIN, Esq. Attorney-General of the State of Maryland.

Gentlemen,

I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints have rendered medicine necessary. I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with soreness and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir, as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

Mr. Abijah Henly, Bridge-Street, Baltimore, was cured by one bottle of Hamilton's elixir of a very complicated disorder, occasioned by a severe cold caught several months ago. He breathed with the greatest difficulty, and was often thrown into weakening sweats when he attempted to walk any distance, and his voice would frequently fail in such a degree that he could only attempt to whisper, he has been upwards of six weeks without a return of his complaints, and desires to give this public testimony in favour of this invaluable medicine.

Dr. Hamilton's

GRAND RESTORATIVE,

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures—juvenile indiscretions—residence in climates unfavourable to the constitution—the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication, or any other destructive intemperance—the unskilful or excessive use of mercury—the diseases peculiar to females, at a certain period of life—bad lyings in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extensive experience to be absolutely unparallelled in the cure of

Nervous disorders,	Violent cramps in the stomach and back,
Consumptions,	Indigestion,
Lowness of spirits,	Melancholy,
Loss of appetite,	Gout in the stomach,
Impurity of the blood,	Pains in the limbs,
Hysterical affections,	Relaxations,
Inward weaknesses,	Involuntary emissions,
Seminal weaknesses,	Obstinate gleets,
Fluor albus, (or whites)	Impotency, &c. &c.
Barrenness,	

In cases of extremity, where the long prevalence and obstinacy of disease has brought on a general impoverishment of the system, excessive debility of the whole frame, and a wasting of the flesh, which no nourishment or cordial could rehair a perseverance in the use of this medicine has performed the most astonishing cures.

HAMILTON's ESSENCE and EXTRACT of MUSTARD,

A safe and effectual remedy for gout, rheumatism, palsey, sprains, bruises, pains in the face and neck, &c. And has performed more cures in the above complaints than all the other medicines ever before made public.

From Dr. Weatherburn, Wyth county, Virginia.

Gentlemen,

I purchased at your shop the preparations you call Hamilton's Essence, or Extract of Mustard, which I believe has perfectly removed a chronic rheumatism (of that kind named sciatica, or of the hip joint) under which I had laboured for a long time, and which had baffled every article in the Materia Medica, and every mode of treatment received into practice for the cure of this obstinate disease. If you think this letter useful you are at liberty to make it public.

Yours, &c.

P. WEATHERBURN.

John Hoover, rope-maker, south second-Street, between Mary and Christian-Street's, Philadelphia, voluntarily maketh oath as follows, namely, that his wife, Mary Hoover, was so severely afflicted with a violent rheumatism, very dangerously situated, the consequence of a severe cold after lying in, as to be confined to her bed for several weeks, and was at length reduced to the melancholy apprehension of remaining a cripple for life, notwithstanding the most respectable medical advice was followed, and every probable remedy attempted: when seeing several cases of cures performed by Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard, they were procured from Mr. Birch, No. 17, South Second-Street. The first application enabled her to walk across the room, and the use of one bottle restored her to her usual state of health and strength.

JOHN HOOVER

Sworn and subscribed before Ebenezer Ferguson, Esq. one of the justices of the peace for Philadelphia County.

HAMILTON's

WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES,

Which have within four years past cured upwards of one hundred and twenty thousand persons of both sexes, of every age, and in every situation, of various dangerous complaints arising from worms, and form obstructions or foulness in the stomach and bowels.

This medicine bears no analogy whatever of similar title, so commonly complained of as operating with violence; on the contrary, a particular excellence of this remedy is its being suited to every age and constitution; contains nothing but what is perfectly innocent, and is so mild in its operation that it cannot injure the most delicate pregnant lady, or the tenderest infant of a week old, should no worms exist in the body; but will, without pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal disorders, They are particularly efficacious in carrying off all gross humours and eruptions; feverish and bilious complaints, and are the safest and mildest purgative that can be used on any occasion.

Description of Worms, and the symptoms by which they are known.

Worms which infest the human body, are chiefly of four kinds, viz. the Teres or large round worm, the Ascarides, or small maw worm, the Cucurbitina, or short, flat, white worm, and lastly, the Tænia, or tape worm, so called from its resemblance to tape; this is often many yards long, and is full of joints—It is most hurtful, and most difficult to cure.

Among the symptoms attending worms, are disagreeable breath, especially in the morning—Bad and corrupted gums—Itching in the nose and about the seat—Convulsions and epileptic fits, and sometimes privation of speech—Starting and grinding of the teeth in sleep—Irregular appetite, sometimes loathing food, and sometimes voracious—Purging, with slimy and fœtid stools—Vomiting—Large and hard belly—Pains and sickness at the stomach—Pains in the head and thighs, with lowness of spirits—Slow fever, with small and irregular pulse—A dry cough—Excessive thirst—Sometimes pale and unhealthy countenance, and sometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Persons afflicted with any of the above symptoms, should have immediate recourse to HAMILTON's WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES, which have been constantly attended with success in all complaints similar to those above described.

A dose of this medicine given occasionally during the warm season, will effectually prevent the vomiting and purging of children, a dreadful disorder which annually destroys thousands of the infant part of our cities. It is likewise the mildest and most certain remedy known and has restored to health and strength a great number when in an advanced stage of this fatal complaint. Particular and plain instructions are given for every part of the necessary treatment in such cases.

Children generally take this medicine with eagerness; having a pleasing appearance, and an agreeable taste,

CASES OF CURES.

(Selected from thousands) the authenticity of which any person may ascertain, either by letter or personal application.

TAPE WORM.

Mr. SAMUEL FULLER, Inn-keeper, on the Harford road, ten miles from Baltimore, began about 20 months ago to be grievously afflicted with a tape worm, which increased fast in size and strength, so as to excite the most horrid sensations by its writhing motions and intolerable pains, resembling the gnawing and tearing of his bowels, which deprived him of his necessary sleep, and caused such dreadful apprehensions as cannot be conceived but by one in a similar situation—his appetite wasted rapidly, and with that his strength, so that he was unable to attend to any business—when he heard of some excellent cures performed by Hamilton's worm lozenges, he took a large dose, which brought away about FOUR YARDS of the worm (now in the possession of Lee & Co.)—but a renewal of his pains soon convinced him that this monstrous reptile had recovered its first vigour—Application was made to Lee & Co. for more of their medicine, with their advice—from which resulted the total expulsion of his formidable enemy, in several pieces, which he supposed to be SIX or EIGHT YARDS more. A few months have since elapsed, and Mr. Fuller is now in perfect health. The above facts are well known to a numerous circle of his neighbours, and himself will gratify any who may wish to make further inquiries on the subject. Although Hamilton's worm lozenges produce such powerful effects, when necessary, yet they are perfectly innocent and mild in their operation on the human body, even taken in large doses, as Mr. Fuller will testify—their particular mildness is abundantly evident in innumerable cures of infants.

Communicated by Dr. John Spangler, York-town, Pennsylvania.

Letter from the reverend Mr. JOHN MOLTHER, minister of the Moravian church, in York-town.

York, January 4th, 1802.

Dear Sir,

Dr. Hamilton's lozenges have been recommended to me as a very adequate means for the cure of children afflicted with worms. I procured a box for the use of my family, to try, whether by means of this medicine, I might be enabled to gain a point, which, to accomplish, different other means had proved abortive. My eldest boy had a very sickly appearance, was very restless at night, grew leaner from time to time, in short, he seemed to be in a precarious state of health, which would yield to none of the medicines administered, until I gave him two doses of lozenges, agreeably to the directions, which carried off a substance to all appearance a mere mucus, but upon close inspection quite replete with very small living animals. Not one of that sort of worms which usually afflict children came from him. Since that period he grew remarkably better in health, and though lean, has got a fresh and lively complexion. Upon different occasions I have used this medicine as a purging substitute, and found it to answer exceedingly well, without bringing on belly-ache, or any of those disagreeable sensations, so often occasioned by purging medicines. Upon the whole, I judge this medicine to be, besides its main object, one of the most salutary means for restoring lost appetite, and promoting a proper state of digestion, by carrying off that bilious substance, which engenders so much indisposition both among children and adults.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

JOHN MOLTHER.

Dr. HAHN's TRUE and GENUINE GERMAN CORN PLAISTER.

An infallible remedy for corns, speedily removing them, root and branch, without giving pain.

The GENUINE PERSIAN LOTION,

So celebrated among the fashionable throughout Europe, as an invaluable cosmetic, perfectly innocent and safe, free from corrosive and repellent minerals (the basis of other lotions) and of unparalelled efficacy in preventing and removing blemishes in the face and skin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, inflammatory redness, scurfs, tetters, ring worms, sun burns, prickley heat, &c.

The Persian Lotion operates mildly, without impeding that natural, insensible perspiration which is essential to health. Yet its salutary effects are speedy and permanent, rendering the skin delicately soft and clear, improving the complexion, and restoring the bloom of youth. Never failing to render an ordinary countenance beautiful, and an handsome one more so.

The RESTORATIVE POWDER for the TEETH and GUMS.

This excellent preparation comforts and strengthens the gums, preserves the enamel from decay, and cleanses and whitens the teeth, by absorbing all that acrimonious slime & foulness, which suffered to accumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

Dr. HAHN's GENUINE EYE-WATER.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effect of natural weakness or of accident, defluctions of rheum, dullness, itching and films on the eyes, never failing to cure those maladies which frequently succeed the small pox, measles and fevers, and wonderfully strengthening a weak sight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, when nearly deprived of sight.

TOOTH ACHE DROPS.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

The SOVEREIGN OINTMENT for the ITCH,

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application, and may be used with perfect safety by pregnant women, or on infants a week old, not containing a particle of mercury, or any other dangerous ingredient whatever, and is not accompanied with that tormenting smart which attends the application of other remedies.

THE ANODYNE ELIXIR.

For the cure of every kind of head-ache.

INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC.

A safe and speedy remedy for the venerial disease.

"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers,

IS RECOMMENDED

Dr. HAHN's ANTI-BILLIOUS PILLS.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions—to restore and amend the appetite—to procure a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often attended with fatal consequences—a dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness—sickness at the stomach, and severe head ache—and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

☞ Sold likewise *by S. Pleasants, Richmond; Ross and Douglass, Petersburgh; T. Green, Fredericksburgh; G. Purdie, Smithfield; M. Jones, Suffolk; Dr. Miller, Winchester; R. Greenhow, Williamsburg; and J. Shaw, Leesburg.*

ATTENTION!

WANTED to employ immediately, for the benefit of the 60th Regiment of Virginia Militia, two MUSICIANS; one to teach the different beats of the drum, the other, the music of the fife. Such persons as are well qualified for the above tuition, and will engage to instruct the learners which will consist of sixteen boys for each branch, shall receive a liberal compensation from the subscriber, who is authorized by law to employ tutors; and by the Court of Enquiry, to pay them for their services when performed.

CHARLES LITTLE.

WILLIAM HARTSHORNE,

Has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, a further supply of Pennsylvania and

SWEDISH BAR IRON,

of different sizes, which he will sell at the lowest current price:—also,

Coarse Salt,
James River Coal,
Twist Tobacco in kegs, of first and second quality,
Philadelphia loaf Sugar in hhds. and bbls.
Tar, Pork,
Plaster of Paris, by the ton or bushel,
Handspikes,
Flour in barrels and half barrels.

Cash given for Wheat and Corn at his mill and in town.

7th mo. 19th. d

JUST RECEIVED,

From Philadelphia and Baltimore, and for sale at the subscriber's store, in Prince Street, the following articles:

Holland gin, French brandy,
Jamaica spirits, cherry bounce one year old, and an assortment of liquors,
Best fresh teas, coffee,
Loaf and brown sugar,
First quality of Spanish segars,
Best English cheese,
Excellent soft shelled almonds,
Box and jar reasons fresh and nice,
Excellent prunes,
Anchovies of the last importation,
Olives of ditto,
Best sallad oil,
Mustard, pepper, and brandy fruits,
Best fresh lime juice by the bottle,
Market, cane and work baskets,
Philadelphia cedar ware,
Glass ware of different kinds,
Cavendish tobacco.

Together with a general assortment of Crockery Ware, and a number of other articles.

ABEL WILLIS.

July 14. d

FOR SALE,

TWO WOOD BUILDINGS, near Adams's wharf; the one a shed and the other a warehouse, both having shingled roofs,——They will be sold (separately or together) low, to be taken immediately off the premises.

Wm. HODGSON.

July 26. d

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for sale at R. & J. GRAY's Book-Store, in King-Street,

RURAL TALES,

By ROBERT BLOOMFIELD, author of the "Farmer's Boy," to which is prefixed the life of the author, not published in any other edition.——Price 62½ cents, bound and lettered.

Also,

Modern Gratitude, No. 5.

Price 25 cents.

August 4.

JUST RECEIVED

FROM NORFOLK,

And for sale at my store, lower end of Prince-Street,

Fresh LEMONS & LIMES,

Best Smithfield Salt-Petred Hams, Middlings and Shoulders.

ABEL WILLIS.

July 17. d

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE

At R. & J. GRAY's Bookstore,

REPORTS of adjudged cases in the Court of Common Pleas, during the time lord chief justice Willes presided in that court; together with some few cases of the same period determined in the House of Lords, Court of Chancery, and Exchequer chamber.—By Charles Durnford, barrister at law——price to subscribers, 4 dolls. 50 cents, to non-subscribers 5 dolls.

Alfonzo, King of Castile; a tragedy in five acts—by M. G. Lewis——price 31 cents.

BIBLE—A few copies of Cary's new 4to Family Bible, ornamented with plates and maps——price 8 dollars.

Subscribers to Conrad and Co's. edition of Select Novels, are informed that Clermont, by Mrs. Roche, forming the 5th and 6th volumes of that elegant work, is now nearly ready for delivery. Also, the 2d vol. of Warner and Hannah's Select Plays.

July 16.

PRINTED DAILY BY
S. SNOWDEN.